

1875

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT
Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent Physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE.

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting so if by magic upon the

ing compound, acting as it by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or tawny hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and, after ex-

week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed without it.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted) to have the desired effect will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1 18.

Apply to or address
HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS &C.,
23 William Street, New York

feb23 w&t-w6m.

OF THE FOUR REVIEWS AND
BLACKWOOD
COMMENCE JANUARY, 1861.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews,	Perann. \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00

For any three of the four Reviews,	7 0
For all four of the Reviews,	8 0
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 0
For Blackwood and one Review.	5 0
For Blackwood and two Reviews.	7 0
For Blackwood and three Reviews.	9 0
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 0

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbings.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above

price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
mar9 w&t-wtf No. 54 Gold st., New York.

HATS & CAPS.

WE have just received another addition to our spring stock, and have now on hand the largest and most complete assortment of

Gentlemen's, Boys', and Youth's

HATS AND CAPS

Ever brought to the city, embracing some entire

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

SUCH AS THE

Brown "Planter,"
The "Amazon,"
Brown "Stiff Brim,"
Claret "Stiff Brim,"

And an endless variety of other styles for men
youths and boys.
Also, a full assortment of legant styles of
STRAW GOODS.
Having an extra large stock on hand, we are de

determined to lose them out at prices lower than ever
 before offered in the city. Give us a call, and satisfy
 yourselves.
KEENON & GIBBONS,
 Dealers in Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.
 Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.
 apr4 w&t-w3t

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.
THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

Are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA. by thoroughly cleansing the first

and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind. **FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, RESTLESSNESS, ILL-TEMPER, ANXIETY, LANGUOR, and MELANCHOLY,** which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure

RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and **GOUT** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases.

Also **WORMS**, by dislodging from the turning of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these **LIFE MEDICINES** give to the blood, and all the humors.

SCORBITIC ERUPTIONS and **BAL**
COMPLEXIONS, by their alternative effect upon the
fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state o
which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow
cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.
The use of these Pills for a very short time wil
effect an entire cure of **SALT RHEUM**, and
striking improvement in the clearness of the skin

COMMON COLDS and **INFLUENZA** will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.--The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the **LIFE MEDICINES** alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.--For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found

safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—**TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.**

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND DISEASES OF FEMALES—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of

his description: KINGS EVIL, and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints, of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a powerful

Prepared and sold by **W. B. MOFFAT.**
335 Broadway, New York.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
oct13 w&t-wly

Wanted.
A GOOD family maid servant, used to dining
room and house work. E. W. MORGAN.
dec22 t-w4t

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00
THURSDAY.....MAY 16, 1861.

Daily Session Yeoman.
TERMS—Fifty cents per month. Should any person pay for a longer time than the session continues, the time will be made good with the Tri-Weekly Yeoman.
The TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN is published at \$4 per year.

Single copies of this paper can be had at the counting-room at FIVE CENTS per copy, or THREE DOLLARS per hundred.

Members of the Legislature wishing extra copies of the Yeoman will please give in their orders the day before.

Arming the State.

This is the great measure of the session, held to be paramount on all sides. In the report of the proceedings of the House, will be found a bill reported from the Military Committee by Judge Underwood, together with a substitute offered by Mr. Maichen. Many amendments, some serious and some sportive, were also offered. The bill and substitute propose like appropriations for like objects: \$2,000,000, in the aggregate, for arming, training, &c., &c. The substitute differs not at all in object, but in mode, from the bill. It proposes to achieve all that the organization of the Home Guard contemplates, in a manner equally efficient, and not at all liable to the constitutional objections which may be well taken against the bill. The appointment to office by legislative enactment, as the bill proposes in regard to at least one of the board of commissioners; and the organization of any military force in this State, on a plan which excludes portions of the militia from service and includes men not liable to militia duty, can hardly be defended on constitutional grounds. The venerable patriot and profound jurist who reported the bill, whose objects we approve, if we understand them, and whose motives we would be ashamed to impeach, will be able, no doubt, to defend these questionable provisions in a manner satisfactory at least to himself. The Home Guard organization, which every one would rejoice to see made effective and useful, according to the theory of both the bill and substitute, is to be considered in law a *posse comitatus*, but a *posse* armed, trained, and drilled for more prompt and efficient service than could be expected from a *posse* summoned in the ancient legal mode, under orders of the sheriff. But some features of Judge Underwood's bill give the Home Guard organization, as it seems to us, the character of military forces; and if this character is to be stamped on it by law, no logical mind can maintain the proposition that it can legally exist except it be formed out of the material contemplated by the Constitution as subject to militia duty. We are in favor of Home Guards, and in favor of distributing arms judiciously among them, for local defense of the counties; but we wish it done by virtue of such provisions of law as will be exempt from question as to their constitutional validity. Col. Maichen's substitute is purposely framed in this view, and at the same time will achieve every object of Judge Underwood's bill. We shall no doubt have an able and instructive discussion to-day from these giant champions, the result of which, we trust, will redound to the common good of the State, the object equally desired by both. The crowded state of our columns precludes to-day a review of propositions pending in the Senate; but we acquiesce in the exclusion the more willingly, as the House measures involve all that might be said.

The Invidious War on Gov. Magoffin.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal replies to our review and refutation of his charges, that Gov. Magoffin grants arms to secessionists and refuses them to others, &c., in such terms of gentlemanly decorum as we cannot but admire. The temper and tone of his reply are certainly commendable, and we have only to express the hope that they will be preserved in all the inevitable discussions which must ensue. The controversy, however, does not seem to us to have made any progress at all, by the last essay of the Journal writer. He made distinct charges, which we distinctly met, denied, and, we think, refuted by clear evidence. Instead of sustaining his charges by the introduction of proofs in corroboration of them, he replies, with charming *naivete*, that he regrets that circumstances do not allow him to enter fully upon the proof of every allegation he has made. But he does go into a repetition of his charges. That is an admirable mode of conducting an investigation before the public. The accuser files his indictment, and, without any sustaining evidence, demands a verdict against the accused, even before the latter has been heard. But the accused denies all the charges, and adduces proofs refuting them. The accuser comes back, and, without rebutting the defendant's proofs, reasserts the old charges, and, regretting that he cannot, under the circumstances, sustain them by proof, still insists on a conviction! That is the state of the case, as it stands; and we have no occasion to do more than to oppose a new denial to the renewed charges, heretofore refuted. This is a mode of criminal practice which we must consider as an improvement upon the code. But even as it is, the plaintiff is clearly nonsuited. He does not intend to prosecute, and his failure to produce any evidence to sustain his assertions, is only a diplomatic capitulation. We must pay him the deserved compliment, however, of saying, that his capitulation has been executed with far more of gracefulness and good temper than usually attend similar occasions; in consideration whereof, he may retain his side arms, salute his flag, and march out with all the honors, &c.

A project is on foot to establish a manufactory for arms in Selma, Alabama.

A project is on foot to establish a manufactory for arms in Selma, Alabama.

"Poisoner-General Butler."

Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, commanding a brigade of the usurper's forces in Maryland, has acquired the title of "Poisoner-General." How he has earned this title, will be understood from the following paragraphs from the Baltimore Republican, the first dated the 9th and the last the 10th. Butler's pretext about a cake-seller attempting to poison one of his men, is no doubt a cowardly lie, invented as a pretext for issuing his infamous threat of poisoning a whole city. And even if one cake-seller had made the alleged attempt to poison one soldier, it would not justify the atrocious threat of Butler. He has secured himself an eternity of infamy:

ORDER OF GEN. BUTLER.—We have read this order of the Massachusetts commander with mingled feelings of surprise and shame. The closing paragraphs are unworthy of any man claiming humanity, much less a Christian. Under the pretence, which nobody believes, that some cake-seller had attempted to poison one of his men—the chivalrous General Butler says that "we can put an agent into every household armed with this terrible weapon" (poison). Is it possible that Gen. Butler commands such a set of miscreants as would at his bidding carry poison into every household of our community? Is it possible that he can publicly proclaim such a startling fact in the face of the Christian world? To what conceivable depths of infamy and wickedness does the mad spirit of fanaticism lead its votaries! Such a threat or such an intimation could only be conceived by the spirit of all wickedness.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?—We referred yesterday to the "brigade orders" of General Butler, and denounced his implied threat of wholesale poisoning as inhuman and barbarous. The question now everywhere asked is, what does he mean? We have heard various suggestions, none of which, although sufficiently diabolical, appear to us feasible or practicable. He tells us that he "can by a word put an agent into every household armed with this terrible weapon" (poison). Will the gallant General explain? The pen of history waits for the record. The "horrible imaginings" suggested by the threat carry us back scores of centuries, and bring up the images of a Cataline and a Borgia. Does this chivalrous General, who we believe has yet to "set his squadron in the field," realize the fact that it is not all of life to live? He is ambitious for a niche in the Temple of Fame, side by side with the human monsters just named? If so, let him attempt to keep his word, or even let it remain unexplained. The reputation of the great Napoleon has been stained by the same suspicion that he consented to the destruction of two thousand prisoners of war at Jaffa. But it is reserved for General Butler to indulge the dream of the wholesale poisoning of a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants. The more conception was monstrous; its formal promulgation is—indescribable. We ask an explanation.

Col. George B. Hodge.

The Commonwealth of yesterday, charges Col. Hodge, (with a long list of other gentlemen) with acting with the secessionists. What the object of the Commonwealth may be, in its pertinent efforts to misrepresent that gentleman, we cannot imagine. Now we happen to know, and the editor of the Commonwealth knows, that Col. Hodge has, in his place in the Legislature, by his voice and vote, resisted at all times and in all seasons, and every attempt to bring about the secession of Kentucky; and we happen to know, also, as one of his intimate private friends, that he has privately maintained this position. Moreover, his earnest efforts to preserve his native State from being the scene of internecine war, or being overrun by lawless soldiers, either from the North or the South, will in our estimation, command the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, although it may not meet the approbation of the gentleman from Vermont.

Blackwood's Magazine for April, 1861; republished by Scott & Co., 34 Gold Street, New York; price \$3 per annum.

In these momentous times, when the minds of men are almost wholly engrossed by the events of the day, the ordinary light literature of the time is hardly solid enough for their intervals of rest and relaxation. But old Blackwood is not unlikely to maintain his acknowledged position of pre-eminence, from the earnest, hearty fashion with which he deals with whatever he takes up. When he condescends to be amusing, he does not descend to trifling; when he sets out to instruct, he goes to work in such a way that we feel he writes from the fullness of well-digested knowledge, and not from the crude repletion of a "crum" for the special occasion. The number before us is a very fair specimen of the present character of the Magazine. It commences with a paper on "Spontaneous Combustion," in which an account is given of the principal cases which have been recorded, and the evidence of both care and discrimination; the conclusion being reached that there is nothing to give the slightest countenance to the theory, and that "the continuance of its advocacy in dictionaries, encyclopedias, and works on medical jurisprudence, is a disgrace to the science of our day." Then follows "Italy," by Marc Monnier, a work which deals with the intellectual rather than with the military or political condition of that country. A good-natured review of Bartley's Dictionary of Americanisms follows; and then we have a paper on "Life in Central Africa," being the result of sixteen years travel by William Petherick, who seems to have written a very readable and trustworthy narrative. Then we have the "Weimar," a gossiping letter, of the nature of which the title is a sufficient indication. The serial tale of Norman Sinclair is helped another stage on its way. "General Patrick Gordon, the Russian Scot," furnishes another of the action games, which let us into the private life of Scottish worthies of bygone times. The number closes with "The Punjab in 1857," being a summary of the book on that subject by Rev. J. Cave Brown, Chaplain of the Punjab Moveable Column.

READY FOR SERVICE.—Col. J. M. Shackelford, and L. M. Lowe, Esqs., left for Frankfort on Monday last to report to the Governor a regiment of gallant soldiers as ever drew sword in defense of their rights, and to offer their services in the defense of Kentucky's rights and honor in this struggle with a despot.

READY FOR SERVICE.—Col. J. M. Shackelford, and L. M. Lowe, Esqs., left for Frankfort on Monday last to report to the Governor a regiment of gallant soldiers as ever drew sword in defense of their rights, and to offer their services in the defense of Kentucky's rights and honor in this struggle with a despot.

READY FOR SERVICE.—Col. J. M. Shackelford, and L. M. Lowe, Esqs., left for Frankfort on Monday last to report to the Governor a regiment of gallant soldiers as ever drew sword in defense of their rights, and to offer their services in the defense of Kentucky's rights and honor in this struggle with a despot.

READY FOR SERVICE.—Col. J. M. Shackelford, and L. M. Lowe, Esqs., left for Frankfort on Monday last to report to the Governor a regiment of gallant soldiers as ever drew sword in defense of their rights, and to offer their services in the defense of Kentucky's rights and honor in this struggle with a despot.

READY FOR SERVICE.—Col. J. M. Shackelford, and L. M. Lowe, Esqs., left for Frankfort on Monday last to report to the Governor a regiment of gallant soldiers as ever drew sword in defense of their rights, and to offer their services in the defense of Kentucky's rights and honor in this struggle with a despot.

READY FOR SERVICE.—Col. J. M. Shackelford, and L. M. Lowe, Esqs., left for Frankfort on Monday last to report to the Governor a regiment of gallant soldiers as ever drew sword in defense of their rights, and to offer their services in the defense of Kentucky's rights and honor in this struggle with a despot.

READY FOR SERVICE.—Col. J. M. Shackelford, and L. M. Lowe, Esqs., left for Frankfort on Monday last to report to the Governor a regiment of gallant soldiers as ever drew sword in defense of their rights, and to offer their services in the defense of Kentucky's rights and honor in this struggle with a despot.

READY FOR SERVICE.—Col. J. M. Shackelford, and L. M. Lowe, Esqs., left for Frankfort on Monday last to report to the Governor a regiment of gallant soldiers as ever drew sword in defense of their rights, and to offer their services in the defense of Kentucky's rights and honor in this struggle with a despot.

READY FOR SERVICE.—Col. J. M. Shackelford, and L. M. Lowe, Esqs., left for Frankfort on Monday last to report to the Governor a regiment of gallant soldiers as ever drew sword in defense of their rights, and to offer their services in the defense of Kentucky's rights and honor in this struggle with a despot.

READY FOR SERVICE.—Col. J. M. Shackelford, and L. M. Lowe, Esqs., left for Frankfort on Monday last to report to the Governor a regiment of gallant soldiers as ever drew sword in defense of their rights, and to offer their services in the defense of Kentucky's rights and honor in this struggle with a despot.

READY FOR SERVICE.—Col. J. M. Shackelford, and L. M. Lowe, Esqs., left for Frankfort on Monday last to report to the Governor a regiment of gallant soldiers as ever drew sword in defense of their rights, and to offer their services in the defense of Kentucky's rights and honor in this struggle with a despot.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported Expressly for the Yeoman.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 15.
The Herald's Washington dispatch states, from a reliable source, that the sacred remains of Washington, which have been removed from Mt. Vernon by Col. Washington, who has recently joined the Confederate army.

In the sale of Mt. Vernon Col. Washington reserved to himself, not only the tomb of Washington, but also an acre of ground around it. He is bound to renovate the tomb.

The President takes the deepest interest in the desperate struggle now going on in Tennessee, between the secessionists and the Union men.

Measures will be taken in the support of the gallant Andrew Johnson and his friends in their devoted efforts for the preservation of the Union.

The Massachusetts regiment has been purposely selected for opening the way for the Federal troops through Maryland, in order to render the humiliation of the secessionists greater.

The triumphant re-entrance of the Sixth proved a pill of indescribable bitterness to the Blood Tubs.

It is altogether improbable that a demonstration against Harper's Ferry will be undertaken, from either Pennsylvania or Indiana, without the simultaneous advance of a strong corps from this city to some point between Richmond and the Ferry, to cut off from succor from Virginia.

The Pawnee is increasing her armament, as though she was expecting an early brush with the rebels at Alexandria.

The Secretary of War announced last night to the President that Gen. Sickles offered his brigade for the whole war, fully armed and equipped, and ready for any service.

The President said it must be accepted immediately. The Secretary has accepted it.

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, satisfied the War Department that several officials at Fort Leavenworth and Reilly are open sympathizers with the Southern rebels.

Large quantities of powder were discovered in the new building occupied by the New Jersey troops previous to their going into camp. No officer of the Government knew anything of it, or how it came there.

A keg of powder has also been discovered in one of the basement rooms of the Patent office, which had not been used for some time. The powder clearing out has been ordered, parties from Northern Missouri, now here, are urging the Government to station an army in that part of the country.

Orders have been received for the strict search of all public buildings, and a more stringent guard over them.

It is said great discontent prevails among the military mob at Harper's Ferry. A serious and bloody war occurred a day or two since, in which one or more of the Kentucky volunteers of Blanton Duncan's squad were killed and others wounded; and following this was a threat from Duncan to disband his squad and return home.

Indignation is expressed by Virginians that Gov. Letcher, by his proclamation, has prohibited the exportation of all kinds of provisions from Virginia for any purpose.

Before Saturday night, according to the calculations of the War Department, 50,000 troops will be concentrated at Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis.

The Tribune states that the steamship Africa, now unloading at Jersey City, has on board 10,000 Enfield rifles for the U. S. Government.

The Tribune says the Government has intelligence that large bodies of Mexicans are gathering their frontier towns. There is no doubt that Texas will soon have lively times in looking after our Government troops, various tribes of merciless Indians and predatory bands of Mexican soldiers, and may, perhaps, wish she was safe home again.

Col. Anderson left this morning for Cincinnati, by way of Pittsburgh.

The World's Washington dispatch says two gentlemen connected with Southern telegraph lines, and furnished with passes by Governor Pickens, confirmed all reports about military preparations in North Carolina and Virginia.

Beauregard had not been at Richmond. The prevailing sentiment is that an attack must and will be made on Washington. It was thought that Davis would take the field on the border as soon as his military preparations were completed.

Gen. Lee is chief commander of the Confederate forces in Virginia.

Gov. Letcher has prohibited military authorities from giving passes to persons to leave the State.

Savannah news says that on the morning of the 8th heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the Carolina coast.

The Vigo arrived this morning. No news.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15.
In consequence of pressing public affairs, no personal applications for appointments will be entertained.

Adjutant-General Thomas says that out of the amount of the whole number of troops he has administered the oath of allegiance to, in no case did a refusal originate in disloyalty, but from family or business ties.

WASHINGTON, May 14.
J. C. Vaughan has been appointed military storekeeper at Fort Leavenworth, and other changes of civil officers have been made, both at that post and Fort Reilly.

MONTGOMERY, May 14.
In Congress a resolution was unanimously adopted that the President be requested to issue a proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer, in observance of which all shall be invited to join who recognize our independence.

[Special to the Herald.]

WHEELING, May 14.
Major Oakes, U. S. A., left this morning for Wellsburg to inspect the military and distribute U. S. arms to companies formed there.

The citizens of Wellsburg are under \$80,000 bond to the Government for the safety of the arms now there, including 2,000 rifles and 20,000 cartridges.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 15.
The Herald's Washington dispatch states, from a reliable source, that the sacred remains of Washington, which have been removed from Mt. Vernon by Col. Washington, who has recently joined the Confederate army.

In the sale of Mt. Vernon Col. Washington reserved to himself, not only the tomb of Washington, but also an acre of ground around it. He is bound to renovate the tomb.

The President takes the deepest interest in the desperate struggle now going on in Tennessee, between the secessionists and the Union men.

Measures will be taken in the support of the gallant Andrew Johnson and his friends in their devoted efforts for the preservation of the Union.

The Massachusetts regiment has been purposely selected for opening the way for the Federal troops through Maryland, in order to render the humiliation of the secessionists greater.

The triumphant re-entrance of the Sixth proved a pill of indescribable bitterness to the Blood Tubs.

It is altogether improbable that a demonstration against Harper's Ferry will be undertaken, from either Pennsylvania or Indiana, without the simultaneous advance of a strong corps from this city to some point between Richmond and the Ferry, to cut off from succor from Virginia.

The Pawnee is increasing her armament, as though she was expecting an early brush with the rebels at Alexandria.

The Secretary of War announced last night to the President that Gen. Sickles offered his brigade for the whole war, fully armed and equipped, and ready for any service.

The President said it must be accepted immediately. The Secretary has accepted it.

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, satisfied the War Department that several officials at Fort Leavenworth and Reilly are open sympathizers with the Southern rebels.

Large quantities of powder were discovered in the new building occupied by the New Jersey troops previous to their going into camp. No officer of the Government knew anything of it, or how it came there.

A keg of powder has also been discovered in one of the basement rooms of the Patent office, which had not been used for some time. The powder clearing out has been ordered, parties from Northern Missouri, now here, are urging the Government to station an army in that part of the country.

Orders have been received for the strict search of all public buildings, and a more stringent guard over them.

It is said great discontent prevails among the military mob at Harper's Ferry. A serious and bloody war occurred a day or two since, in which one or more of the Kentucky volunteers of Blanton Duncan's squad were killed and others wounded; and following this was a threat from Duncan to disband his squad and return home.

Indignation is expressed by Virginians that Gov. Letcher, by his proclamation, has prohibited the exportation of all kinds of provisions from Virginia for any purpose.

Before Saturday night, according to the calculations of the War Department, 50,000 troops will be concentrated at Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis.

The Tribune states that the steamship Africa, now unloading at Jersey City, has on board 10,000 Enfield rifles for the U. S. Government.

The Tribune says the Government has intelligence that large bodies of Mexicans are gathering their frontier towns. There is no doubt that Texas will soon have lively times in looking after our Government troops, various tribes of merciless Indians and predatory bands of Mexican soldiers, and may, perhaps, wish she was safe home again.

Col. Anderson left this morning for Cincinnati, by way of Pittsburgh.

The World's Washington dispatch says two gentlemen connected with Southern telegraph lines, and furnished with passes by Governor Pickens, confirmed all reports about military preparations in North Carolina and Virginia.

Beauregard had not been at Richmond. The prevailing sentiment is that an attack must and will be made on Washington. It was thought that Davis would take the field on the border as soon as his military preparations were completed.

Gen. Lee is chief commander of the Confederate forces in Virginia.

Gov. Letcher has prohibited military authorities from giving passes to persons to leave the State.

Savannah news says that on the morning of the 8th heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the Carolina coast.

The Vigo arrived this morning. No news.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15.
In consequence of pressing public affairs, no personal applications for appointments will be entertained.

Adjutant-General Thomas says that out of the amount of the whole number of troops he has administered the oath of allegiance to, in no case did a refusal originate in disloyalty, but from family or business ties.

WASHINGTON, May 14.
J. C. Vaughan has been appointed military storekeeper at Fort Leavenworth, and other changes of civil officers have been made, both at that post and Fort Reilly.

MONTGOMERY, May 14.
In Congress a resolution was unanimously adopted that the President be requested to issue a proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer, in observance of which all shall be invited to join who recognize our independence.

[Special to the Herald.]

WHEELING, May 14.

Major Oakes, U. S. A., left this morning for Wellsburg to inspect the military and distribute U. S. arms to companies formed there.

WHEELING, May 15.

Nothing of special importance occurred in the Convention this morning.

The regular business was Carlisle's motion of last night to recommit the report of the Committee on State and Federal Relations.

Mr. Wylie, of Monongahela, finished his speech, opposing the motion, and advocating the adoption of the report of the committee. He was followed by Mr. Paulsley, of Mason, who opposed Mr. Carlisle's motion at this time.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 15th.

After the examination of many witnesses, the Coroner's jury returned the following verdict in the camp Jackson case: The several victims of events which took place at camp Jackson, on the tenth of May, came to their death from gun-shot wounds, inflicted by musket balls discharged by certain U. S. volunteers, under command of Gen. N. Lyon, Col. F. P. Blair and Boernstein, and others. The examination of witnesses relative to the Walnut street tragedy Saturday evening is not yet concluded.

Application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of Capt. McDonald, on Monday, was not granted by Judge Frear, in consequence of the petition being attested by a Justice of the Peace, and could not therefore be recognized by the U. S. Court.

Yesterday U. S. Commissioner Hickman visited the arsenal to certify to McDonald's affidavit, and was informed by Gen. Lyon that the Captain was a prisoner of war, and, moreover, was not in Missouri. Affidavit of prisoners was there properly attested and writ issued, returnable at 11 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Harney denies any insubordination having taken place among the U. S. volunteers; but, on the contrary, says they submitted with alacrity and cheerfulness to the discipline of the service.

The public schools of this city will be closed on Friday next, in consequence of the act of the Legislature prohibiting the distribution of the school money.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 14.

The Federal troops are fully established at Federal Hill.

A schooner was seized at the wharf this morning. She had a lot of pikes manufactured by Winans.

BALTIMORE, May 14.

The correspondent of the American accompanied the members of the Legislature to Harper's Ferry. He says the Virginians have strongly fortified the Maryland heights overlooking Harper's Ferry, and are very confident and evidently have no intention of evacuating their position.

On Sunday 7,000 stand of arms, Minnie muskets, and twelve cannon arrived; 20 men were expected the same night. A bitter feeling prevails in Washington county against the Virginians, and a collision is considered probable.

Ross Winans was cordially received by the Virginians.

The Legislature has adjourned till the 4th of June.

Gen. Butler has issued a proclamation saying that the troops are here to enforce and uphold the laws.

Gen. Butler made a formal demand on the authorities for the delivery of a lot of army stores in the warehouse of John S. Giddings. Marshal Kane refused to deliver them without an order from the Mayor. After an altercation, the order was procured, and the arms, amounting to fifteen dray loads, were taken to the fort.

Ross Winans was arrested at the Relay house in the cars from Frederick. Governor Hicks, who was on board, endeavored to have him released on security, but was refused. He is now under guard at the Relay House.

Last night the Maryland Guards stripped the armory of six hundred Minnie muskets and secreted them.

From Boston.

BOSTON, May 15.

Steamer Arabia sailed this morning with \$13,000 in specie.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

A portion of the First Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at Woodsbury this morning, and the rest of the regiment is distributed along the line of the road from the Pennsylvania line down. It is expected that a large body will come down to-day. Early this morning Ringgold's Battery passed through the city on their way to Washington. Two horse-drawn troops via Perryville are now landing at Locust Point. It is supposed they are a route for Washington.

From Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, May 14.

In the Montgomery Congress, Mr. Oldham of Texas, offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of making Houston a port of entry and delivery.

Mr. Clingman presented resolutions of the House of Commons of North Carolina, placing that State in an independent position and an opposition to Lincoln's Government.

Thomas R. R. Cobb offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, requesting the President to issue a proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer, in observance of which all shall be invited to join who recognize our independence.

The flag of the Confederate States, which waved over Fort Moultrie during the bombardment of Sumter, now hangs at full length at the rear of President Cobb's chair.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 14.

It is understood that Governors Curtin and Denison have pledged the Union men of Western Virginia the entire support of all the forces of Pennsylvania and Ohio to protect them against secessionists.

Indiana and Illinois have also pledged the Union men of Kentucky and Missouri in the same way.

The Governors of all the Free States from Pennsylvania West, have asked and obtained pledge from the President, that no compromise or cessation of the war shall take place until the National flag floats over all the National property.

The Western Virginians say that part of the State will certainly form a separate State, and will include forty-five counties. All the Ohio Valley supplies have been cut off from Virginia.

Two thousand Western Virginia troops have been sworn into the United States service.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Robert, son of ex-President Tyler, resigned his office in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and has left the city.

